FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mrs. Catharine S. Hawley's

SCHOOL on Haymount, was opened on the 4th instant. Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with Board in Mrs. Hawley's family.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1835. 35-6w.

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } M. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

Fresh Lemons.

5 Boxes fresh Sicily LEMONS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4, 1835.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY between Saturday night last and this morning, a negro man named JIM, sometimes calling himself JAMES LORD. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and of ordinary size. Nothing remarkable either in his appearance or manners. He was raised on a farm and has some little knowledge of Cooper's work, but has been chiefly employed for two or three years past as a pressman in the Observer Office. It is probable that he will aim for Wilmington, as he formerly lived at Rocky Point, near that place, and has a mother living in the town. The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended beyond the limits of this State, or $25 if within the State, provided I get him again.

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES.

Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*.

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835 32tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Wm. L. Hawley, by Note or Account, are requested to make payment previous to the 15th of May next. On that day all claims will indiscriminately be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. S. T. HAWLEY, *Adm'r.*

April 27, 1835. 34-3w

NOTICE.

ON the 1st Monday in June, at Marion village, there will be a Chapel let out for building to the lowest bidder, by the undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist E. Church, of the following dimensions, viz: 50 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 20 between the joints; together with a Gallery extending fore and aft. It is to be completed, and further particulars will be named at the closing of the contract.

THOS. EVANS,
Dr. JOHN A. CHERRY,
JAMES C BELLUNE,
Rev. MOSES COLEMAN,
HUGH G. FLADGER, } *Trustees.*

Marion, S. C. April 23, 1835. 34 4w

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 14th inst. a light mulatto negro man named ROBBIN, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; had on a light mixed round jacket, with white cotton pantaloons, and black fur hat. It is believed that he has a forged free pass, with which he will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man, and make his way to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension out of the State, or $25 in the State, so that I get him again.

LEWIS COGDELL.

Near Waynesborough, Wayne County, N. C. April 24, 1835. 34-4w.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, on Tuesday 26th May, 1835, with the view of forming a new Company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting.

Haywood, 24th April, 1835. 34 *tm*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long-expected, impatiently desired, *Journal of Frances Anne Butler*, was published on Thursday in two neat duodecimos by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard. We would rather use the name *Miss Fanny Kemble*, because this seems to us to be the true and preferable responsibility; but the title page must be obeyed. There was a rush yesterday afternoon, for the book, such as occurred for boxes at the Theatre in the beginning of her professional campaign in Philadelphia—such as signalized the delivery of Miss Reed's Narrative at Boston; and the sensation was perceptible at the corners of the streets and doors of the hotels, where crowds listened to animated readers and reporters.

The Extracts from the Journal which were circulated in the American and British newspapers—some genuine, some spurious,—have never been noticed in this Gazette, because they were not avowed, and because, in truth, we have always felt exceedingly reluctant to animadvert upon the productions of any female pen. 'We of the petticoats'—Mrs. Butler's phrase—have strong claims upon the forbearance even of "the press-gang;" but there are occasions that confound the sexes, in the matter of criticism; and this of the Journal we hold to be such, for reasons which need not be specified. The authoress comes forth in a militant spirit and manner, so little feminine, and she so particularly scorns and defies the tribe of periodical journalists, that she can be treated only as some of the great epic poets have deemed themselves obliged to allow their fighting heroines to be repulsed.

On Thursday evening we looked through the two volumes, and margined a number of sentences and passages, some of which we caused a little girl to transcribe, and now subjoin to these remarks, as examples of Mrs. Butler's opinions, strain, and diction. If the corps of editors entertain any spite against the lady, they certainly have the opportunity of abundant gratification. Their enemy has written a book,—a book as vulnerable as the most resentful of our species could wish an enemy to write. That for any consideration, it should have been suffered to come forth, surprises us more than any portion of its contents. It is not less sarcastic and abusive than that of Mrs. Trollope, but is incalculably inferior to the *Domestic Manners* in talent, humor, instructiveness and style. The mass of the Journal is mere chaff;—pettish flippancy; pointless chatter. *Mauvais ton* is its characteristic in every respect. It abounds "with most admirable vulgarisms" of phrase. Mrs. Trollope, Captain Hall, and Mr. Hamilton used a number of terms, which were new to us, and of which we found the definitions in Grose's Slang Dictionary; this *Journal* makes us in like manner sensible of our ignorance; as the authoress "potters an immensity," we may be "dauldrummish," and therefore we humbly "cuddle" to our tribe. The text generally is enough to perfect or to spoil the speech of any American female, however educated in the American discipline. Grammar, Mrs. Butler, like Bulwer, properly derides; its rules were not meant for genius, of which the privileged dialect, in the present age, is the most slatternly and coarsely colloquial.

This book scarcely warrants a minute, analytical discussion of its topics and qualities;—yet a formal criticism would furnish scope for statements and reflections which might be useful in our country. It will, no doubt, be thus handled in some quarter of some authority. The authoress philosophizes, moralizes, sentimentalizes, theologizes, as well as criticises; here and there she falls into a serious disquisition; in some instances, her observations and strictures are just and well expressed; several of her stage adventures amusingly told; most of her anecdotes silly or trivial; her judgments of her own professional performance frequently as candid as correct. In her general politics, she is monarchical; in her American, rather, we infer, a "Jackson man:" Her antipathy to American horses and American spitting appears to be scarcely less violent than to editors; she descants on nullification, the Catholic question in the United States, Baltimore clippers, American wines, and so forth. Her complaint that her "poor, dear father" was not visited and honored by our literati, may be thought exaggerated, for his literary or intellectual distinction was unknown here, and she herself places acting at the lowest degree in the intellectual scale. He never could be esteemed a first rate performer. The daughter, in the excess of her frankness, tells the world that he was tipsy on the stage, and leaves us to form what conclusion we may from this precious anecdote.

"As we walked down Market street, through the long ranges of casks, the only creatures stirring, except some melancholy night-loving cat, my father said very calmly, 'How *I do* wish I had a gimlet!'—

'What for?'—'What fun it would be to pierce every one of these barrels.' For a gentleman of his years, this appeared to me rather a juvenile prompting of Satan: and as I laughingly expostulated on the wickedness of such a proceeding, he replied with much innocence, 'I don't think they'd ever suspect me of having done it;' and truly I don't think they would. Come home, and to bed. That was a curious fancy of my father's!"

For the notice we have said enough, and certainly more than is grateful to our palate, of this extraordinary and inconsiderate publication. There is much in it that could not be excusably tolerated even in the familiarity of private intercourse; at the same time, evidence is not wanting of those social powers and attractions and the natural endowments of mind and spirit, for which she is said to be distinguished and admired in private life. Officially and on this occasion, we can know her as the authoress merely of the Journal thrown to the world of fools and snarlers for any exercise of opinion on her merits or demerits *as such*.

[Excerpts, *passim*, from the Journal.]

Passengers in the ship in rough weather described as "making as many angles, fetches and side-long deviations from the point they aim at, as if *the devil had tied a string to their legs* and jerked it every now and then in spite."—"I think I would rather be descended from a half-heathen Saxon frank than from William Penn himself."—"Sept 2d. They tell me that this is their American weather almost 'till Christmas, for those that like frying."—"'Tis my conviction that America will be a monarchy before I am a skeleton."—At New York, "The women dress very much, and very much like French women gone mad; they all of them seem to me to walk horribly ill, as if they wore tight shoes'—"My dear father who was a little *elated*, made me sing to him, which I greatly *gulped at*."—"It seems that the blessed people here, (New York) were shocked at my having to hear the coarseness of Farquhar's Inconstant—*Humbug!*"—"The American fences form a zig-zag wall of wood, which runs over the country like the herring bone seams of a flannel petticoat."—Rail-road car—"with a full complement of passengers, on a fine, sunny, American summer's day, must make as pretty a little miniature hell as may be, I should think."—"At New York, it rained cats and dogs, and the streets were all grey pudding."—Philadelphia audience—"stocks & stones immoveable; intolerable; detestable."—"Heaven bless the world for a *conglomerated amalgamation* of fools!"—"Shyness appears to me to be a quality utterly unknown to either man, woman or child in America."—"At one o'clock, came home from the ball, having danced myself fairly off my legs."—"I declare that during a three years' residence in America, almost every article of every description, which I have had made, has been ill made, and obliged to undergo manifold alterations."—"Set out with my father to fetch a walk—which we did to the tune of near six miles"—"An American can no more understand a fanciful jest than a poetical idea."—"Here, I do solemnly swear, never again with my own good will, to become acquainted with any man in any way connected with the public press."—"Mr ——, is an agreeable man, but as he belongs to the press-gang, I will not know him."—"The mixture of the Republican feeling of equality peculiar to this country, and the usual want of refinement common to the lower classes of most countries, forms a singularly felicitous union of impudence and vulgarity to be met with no where but in America."—"Where the devil is the &c."—"I wished the good looks of my steed and itself at the devil."—Philadelphia—"Passed that bright youth, Mr ——, on the road (Ridge), riding very like an ass on horseback."—"Spent my Sunday morning on my knees, indeed, but packing, not praying."—"The appellation of monumental city never would have befallen Baltimore in any other country under heaven than this."—"How I wished I was a caterpillar under a green gooseberry-bush."

"Our gentlemen (British) have learnt to consider hard and gross drinking ungentlemanly. I wish I could say the same of American *gentlemen*. The quantity and the quality of their potations are as destructive of every thing like refinement of palate, as detrimental to their health. Americans are, generally speaking, the very worst judges of wine in the world, always excepting Madeira, which they have in great perfection, and is the only wine of which they are tolerable judges."

The second ordeal to which the sobriety of Englishmen dining out here is exposed, is at the close of all these various libations,—which of course last some time,—an instantaneous removal from the dinner to the supper table, where strong *whiskey punch* effectually *finishes* the toils of their guests, and sends them home to repent for two days the excess of a few hours. Perhaps when the real meaning of the word *society* becomes better understood in this country, absurd display, and disgusting intemperance will no more be resorted to as its necessary accompaniments, but of course, the *real* material of which society should be formed, must increase a little first. I have been told the women in this country drink; I never saw but one circumstance which would lead me to believe the assertion. At the baths in New York one day, I saw the girl who was waiting upon the rooms, carry mint juleps (a preparation of mint, sugar and brandy) into three of them. I was much surprised, and asked her if this piece of service she often performed for the ladies who visited the baths? she said, "Yes, pretty often."

"What I saw of the town, (Baltimore) appeared to me extremely like the outskirts of Birmingham, or Manchester. Bright-red brick houses, in rows of three and five, with interesting gaps of gravel pits, patches of meadow, and open spaces between, which give it an untidy, straggling appearance."

"Washington.—Sat writing journal till twelve o'clock, when we went to Mr. ——'s. Took him up, and thence proceeded to the Presidency, to be presented in due form. His excellency, Andrew Jackson, is very tall and thin, but erect and dignified in his carriage—a good specimen of a fine old well battered soldier. His hair is very thick and grey; his manners are perfectly simple and quiet, therefore very good; so are those of his niece, Mrs. ——, who is a very pretty person, and lady of the house, Mrs Jackson having been dead some time. He talked about South Carolina, and entered his protest against scribbling ladies, assuring us that the whole of the present Southern disturbances had their origin, in no larger a source than the nib of the pen of a lady. Truly, if this be true, the lady must have scribbled to some purpose."

"It were much to be desired that Americans had a little *more* national vanity, or national pride.—Such an unhappily sensitive community surely never existed in this world; and the vengeance with which they visit people for saying they don't admire or like them, would be really terrible if the said people were but as mortally afraid of abuse as they seem to be."

"As at New York, the same separation, or if any thing, a still stronger one, subsists in Philadelphia, between the self-styled fashionables, and the really good society The distinction there, is really of a character perfectly ludicrous, a friend of mine was describing to me a family whose manners were unexceptionable, and whose mental accomplishments were of a high order, upon my expressing some surprise that I had never met with them, my informant replied, 'Oh, no, they are not received by the Chesnut street set.' If I were called upon to define that society in New York and Philadelphia, which ranks (by right of self arrogation) as first and best; I would say it is a purely dancing society, where a fiddle is indispensable to keep its members awake, and where their brains and tongues seem, by common consent, to feel that they had much better give up the care of mutual entertainment to the feet of the parties assembled, and they judge well."

"The dignified and graceful influence which married women, among us, exercise over the tone of manners, uniting the duties of home, to the charms of social life, and bearing at once like the orange tree, the fair fruits of maturity with the blossoms of their spring, is utterly unknown here. Married women, are either house drudges and nursery maids, or if they appear in society, comparative cyphers; and the retiring, modest, youthful bearing, which among us distinguishes girls of 15 or 16, is equally unknown. Society is entirely led by chits, who in England would be sitting behind a pinafore; the consequence is that it has neither the elegance, refinement, nor the propriety which belongs to ours, but is a noisy, racketty, vulgar, congregation of flirting boys and girls, alike without style or decorum."

"I am sure there is no town in Europe, where my father could fix his residence for a week, without being immediately found out by most of the residents of any literary acquirements, or knowledge of matters relating to art; I am sure that neither in France, Italy, or Germany, could he take up his abode in any city without being immediately sought by those best worth knowing in it; I confess it surprised me, therefore, when I found that during a month's residence in Philadelphia, scarcely a creature came near us, and but one house was hospitably opened to us; as regards myself, I have no inclination whatever to speak upon the subject; but it gives me something like a feeling of contempt, not only for the charities but for the good taste of the Philadelphians, when I found them careless and indifferent towards one whose name alone is a passport into every refined and cultivated society in Europe. Every where else in America our reception was very different, and I can only attribute the want of courtesy we met with in Philadelphia, to the greater prevalence of that very small spirit of dignity, which is always afraid of committing itself."

"I am a living and breathing witness that a person may be accounted a good actor, and to a certain degree deserve the title, without time or pains of any sort being expended upon the acquisition of the reputation. But on other grounds, acting has always appeared to me to be the very lowest of the arts, admitting that it deserves to be classed among them at all, which I am not sure it does In the first place, it originates nothing; it lacks, therefore, the grand faculty which all other arts possess—creation. An actor is at the best but the filler up of the outline designed by another,—the expounder, as it were, of things which another has set down; and a fine piece of acting is at best, in my opinion a fine translation."

☞"I admired a very pretty fan, Mrs. —— had in her hand; and at the end of the play, she had it sent to my dressing room; and these sort of things are done by me, not once, but ten times every day. Nothing can exceed the kindness and attention which has encountered us every where, since we have been in this country. I am sure I am bound to remember America and Americans thankfully; for, whatever I may think of their ways, manners, or peculiarities, to me they have shown unmingled good will."

"The captain brought me to-day a land-swallow, which having flown out so far, came hovering exhausted over the ship and suffered itself to be caught. Poor little creature! how very much more I do love all things than men and women! I felt sad to death for its weary little wings and fatigued heart, which beat against my hand, without its having strength to struggle. I made a cage in a basket for it, and gave it some seed, which it will not eat, little carniverous wretch! I must catch some flies for it."

"My poor little bird is dead! I am sorry! I could mourn almost as much over the death of a soulless animal, as I would rejoice at that of a brute with a soul. Life is to these winged things a pure enjoyment, and to see the rapid pinions folded and the bright eye filmed, conveys sadness to the heart, for 'tis almost like looking on—what indeed is not—utter cessation of existence. Poor little creature! I wish it had not died—I would but have borne it tenderly and carefully to shore, and given it back to air again."

From the New York American.

MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED WOMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, by MADAME JUNOT, 2 vols.: Philadelphia, CAREY, LEA & BLANCHARD. For sale by G. & C. CARVILL, N. Y. These two volumes will certainly attract attention, for they present very striking pictures. Queens, murderers, women celebrated in letters, and in arms, figure alternately. The list however is far from complete. We give an extract from the life of *Charlotte Corday*, whom love of country, and the excitements of a revolutionary age, made a murderer:—

The day after she went to the Palais Royal and bought a sharp-pointed carving-knife, with a black sheath. On her return to the hotel in which she lodged—Hotel de la Providence, Rue des Augustins—she made her preparations for the deed she intended to commit next day. Having put her papers in order, she placed a certificate of her baptism in a red pocket-book, in order to take it with her, and thus establish her identity. This she did because she had resolved to make no attempt to escape, and was therefore certain she should leave Marat's house for the Conciergerie, preparatory to her appearance before the revolutionary tribunal.

Next morning, the 14th, taking with her the knife she had purchased, and her red pocket book, she proceeded to Marat's residence, No 18, Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine. The representative was ill, and could not be seen, and Charlotte's entreaties for admission on the most urgent business were unavailing. She therefore withdrew, and wrote the following note, which she herself delivered to Marat's servants.

"*Citizen Representative*, I have just arrived from Caen. Your well known patriotism leads me to presume that you will be glad to be made acquainted with what is passing in that part of the republic. I will call on you again in the course of the day; have the goodness to give orders that I may be admitted, and grant me a few minutes conversation. I have important secrets to reveal to you. "CHARLOTTE CORDAY."

At seven o'clock in the evening she returned, and reached Marat's antechamber; but the woman who waited upon him refused to admit her to the monster's presence. Marat, however, who was in a bath in the next room, hearing the voice of a young girl, and little thinking she had come to deprive him of life, ordered that she should be shown in. Charlotte seated herself by the side of the bath. The conversation ran upon the disturbances in the department of Calvados, and Charlotte, fixing her eyes upon Marat's countenance as if to scrutinize his most secret thoughts, pronounced the names of several of the Girondist deputies.

"They shall soon be arrested," he cried with a howl of rage, "and executed the same day."

He had scarcely uttered these words, when Charlotte's knife was buried in his bosom.

"Help!" he cried, "help! I am murdered."—He died immediately.

Charlotte might have escaped, but she had no such intention. She had undertaken what she conceived a meritorious action, and was resolved to stay and ascertain whether her aim had been sure. In a short time the screams of Marat's servant brought a crowd of people into the room.—Some of them beat and ill-used her, but the Members of the Section having arrived, she placed herself under their protection. They were all struck with her extraordinary beauty, as well as with the calm and lofty heroism that beamed from her countenance. Accustomed as they were to the shedding of human blood, they could not behold unmoved this beautiful girl, who had not yet reached her twenty-fifth year, standing before them with unblenched eye, but with modest dignity, awaiting their fiat of death for a deed which she imagined would save her country from destruction. At length Danton arrived, and treated her with the most debasing indignity, to which she only opposed silent contempt. She was then dragged into the street, placed in a coach, and Drouet was directed to conduct her to Conciergerie. On her way thither, she was attacked by the infuriated multitude. Here for the first time she evinced symptoms of alarm. The possibility of being torn to pieces in the streets, and her mutilated limbs dragged through the kennel and made sport of by the infuriated rabble, had never before occurred to her imagination. The thought now struck her with dismay, and roused all her feelings of female delicacy. The firmness of Drouet, however, saved her, and she thanked him warmly.

"Not that I feared to die," she said; "but it was repugnant to my woman's nature to be torn to pieces before every body."

Whilst she was at the Conciergerie, a great many persons obtained leave to see her, and all felt the most enthusiastic admiration on beholding a young creature of surpassing loveliness, with endowments that did honor to her sex, and a loftiness of heroism to which few of the stronger sex have attained, who had deliberately executed that which no man in the country had resolution to attempt, though the whole nation wished it, and calmly given up her life for the public weal.

Charlotte's examination before the revolutionary tribunal is remarkable for the simplicity of her answers. I shall only mention one, which deserves to be handed down to posterity.

"Accused," said the President, "how happened it that thou couldst reach the heart at the very first blow? Hadst thou been practising beforehand?"

Charlotte cast an indescribable look at the questioner.

"Indignation had roused my heart," she replied, "and it showed me the way to his."

When the sentence of death was passed on her, and all her property declared forfeited to the state, she turned to her counsel, M. Chauveau Lagarde:

"I cannot, Sir, sufficiently thank you," she said, "for the noble and delicate manner in which you have defended me; and I will at once give you a proof of my gratitude. I have now nothing in the world, and I bequeath to you the few debts I have contracted in my prison. Pray discharge them for me."

When the executioner came to make preparations for her execution, she entreated him not to cut off her hair.

"It shall not be in your way," she said; and taking her stay lace, she tied her thick and beautiful hair on the top of her head, so as not to impede the stroke of the axe.

In her last moments, she refused the assistance of a priest; and upon this is founded a charge of her being an infidel. But there is nothing to justify so foul a blot upon her memory. Charlotte Corday had opened her mind, erroneously perhaps, to freedom of thought in religion as well as in politics. Deeply read in the philosophic writings of the day, she had formed her own notions of faith. She certainly rejected the communion of the Roman Church; and it may be asked whether the conduct of the hierarchy of France before the revolution was calculated to convince her that she was in error? But because she refused the aid of a man as a mediator between her and God, is it just to infer that she rejected her Creator?—Certainly not. A mind like hers was incapable of existing without religion; and the very action she committed may justify the inference, that she anticipated the contemplation, from other than earthly realms, of the happiness of her rescued country.

As the cart in which she was seated proceeded towards the place of execution, a crowd of wretches in the street, ever ready to insult the unfortunate, and glut their eyes with the sight of blood, called out:

"To the guillotine with her!"

"I am on my way thither," she mildly replied, turning towards them.

She was a striking figure as she sat in the cart. The extraordinary beauty of her features, and the mildness of her look, strangely contrasted with the murderer's red garment which she wore. She smiled at the spectators whenever she perceived marks of sympathy rather than of curiosity, and this smile gave a truly Raphaelic expression to her countenance. Adam Lux, a deputy of Mayence, having met the cart, shortly after it left the Conciergerie, gazed with wonder at this beautiful apparition—for he had never before seen Charlotte—and a passion, as singular as it was deep, immediately took possession of his mind.

"O!" cried he, "this woman is surely greater than Brutus!"

Anxious once more to behold her, he ran at full speed towards the Palais Royal, which he reached before the cart arrived in front of it. Another look which he cast upon Charlotte Corday completely unsettled his reason. The world to him had suddenly become a void, and he resolved to quit it. Rushing like a madman to his own house, he wrote a letter to the revolutionary tribunal, in which he repeated the words he had already uttered at the sight of Charlotte Corday, and concluded by asking to be condemned to death, in order that he might join her in a better world.—His request was granted and he was executed soon after. Before he died, he begged the executioner to bind him with the very cords that had before encircled the delicate limbs of Charlotte upon the same scaffold, and his head fell as he was pronouncing her name.

Charlotte Corday, wholly absorbed by the solemnity of her last moments, had not perceived the effect she had produced upon Adam Lux, and died in ignorance of it. Having reached the foot of the guillotine, she ascended the platform with a firm step, but with the greatest modesty of demeanor. "Her countenance," says an eye witness, "evinced only the calmness of a soul at peace with itself."

The executioner having removed the handkerchief which covered her shoulders and bosom, her face and neck became suffused with a deep blush. Death had no terrors for her, but her innate feelings of modesty were deeply wounded at being thus exposed to public gaze Her being fastened to the fatal plank seemed a relief to her, and she eagerly rushed to death as a refuge against this violation of female delicacy.

When her head fell, the executioner took it up and bestowed a buffet upon one of the cheeks.—The eyes, which were already closed, again opened and cast a look of indignation upon the brute, as if consciousness had survived the separation of the head from the body. This fact, extraordinary as it may seem, has been averred by thousands of eye witnesses; it has been accounted for in various ways, and no one has ever questioned its truth.

FROM THE RUTHERFORD SPECTATOR.

Highway Robbery.—At the late term of the Superior Court held for the county of Buncombe, last week, Judge Settle on the bench, James Henry and James Sneed, were tried and convicted of highway Robbery, and sentenced to be hung on the 29th inst. The trial created much interest, and was ably conducted by the counsel on both sides, and the testimony was patiently heard and examined by the Judge. The indictment charged the prisoners with taking and leading away, with a felonious intent, and with force and arms, a mare from the possession of Elsberry Holcombe, in January last, in or near the highway leading from Asheville to Greenville, S. C. The only material witness introduced by the State, was Elsberry Holcombe, the young man from whom the property was taken—the prisoners not offering any. From the testimony of Mr. Holcombe, it appears, that in January last, during the session of the county Court in Asheville, that he was returning home, on horseback, from South Carolina; at about 12 o'clock, noon, he came up to a fire by the side of the road about two miles south of Asheville, at which were two men engaged in playing or gambling with a pack of cards; that, as the weather was cold, he got off his horse and left him standing by the road side, and stepped to the fire to warm, that the prisoners, addressing each other as strangers, proposed one to the other to bet for a bottle of liquor, to be drank at the next tavern; that they afterwards bet each other fifty cents in money, and played for it, and that in all cases Sneed won; that the prisoners invited him to take a drink of some spirits which they had, and which he did; that the prisoners asked the witness to bet, that he declined, and said he did not know how to play, when they offered to learn him; that he told them he would not be learned; that Henry said, that if he, the witness, would not bet, he would bet for him, and that he would put his, the witness's mare, against $50 of Sneed's money; that Sneed produced a quantity of money, yet he, the witness, persisted that he would not bet, and that if they played they must play on their own score; that the prisoners played a short game, when Sneed declared that he had won the mare; the witness protested, and declared that he had not bet; Sneed rose and stepped to the mare, only a few steps distant, when the witness, (beginning to think that Sneed was in earnest) made for the mare, and both seized the bridle about the same moment, when the witness told Sneed to let the mare alone—that he had not bet, but Sneed peremptorily ordered him to give her up, for he had won her; in the meantime, Henry walked up with both hands in his pantaloons pockets, and told the witness that he had better give up the mare to Sneed, as he had won her fairly, when Sneed drew out a dirk, and brandishing it, threatened to plunge it into the witness if he did not give up the mare; the witness thinking his life in danger, both from the dirk of Sneed and presuming that Henry was grasping a pistol, and ready to assist Sneed in forcibly taking the mare, the witness let go the mare; the prisoners gave him back his saddle and saddle bags; the prisoners then mounted, and while leading off the witness' mare, were asked by the witness where they were going, when they replied they were going to Alabama; the wit-

ness went to Asheville, where he related the occurrence, and pursuit was immediately made for the prisoners.

It appeared from other testimony, that the prisoners, instead of taking the course they had told the witness they intended to take, had, soon after leaving the scene of the robbery, struck into the woods, and after pursuing a devious course, crossed the River at an unusual and unfrequented place, in a canoe, and swam their horses; that they passed by Col. Deaver's where they made inquiries for the road leading to Asheville and to Waynesville, and were properly directed, and when asked by the informant which way they were going, they remarked that one was going to Asheville, and the other to Waynesville, but, that instead of taking the courses directed, they both passed on and both took the road, leading towards the Warm Springs and Tennessee. The pursuing party first went to the scene of the robbery, and after some difficulty, fell upon their trail, which they pursued some time, but afterwards lost; they, however, persevered in the search, and at length got upon their trail, and ascertained from the citizens living along the road, the course they had taken; about midnight they came upon the prisoners at the house of Mr. —— Green, about 9 miles west of Asheville, the prisoners were in bed and apparently asleep, when the pursuing party entered; the prisoners made no effort at resistance, and were bound with cords and taken to Asheville, and after being examined, committed to jail; in the bed of the prisoners was found a pistol, and in the pocket of one, the dirk knife which was drawn upon Holcombe. From other testimony, it appeared, that the prisoners had lodged, the night previous to the robbery, at the house of Mr. Williamson, where they passed under fictitious names, and their conversation, (in rehearsing their adventures,) and conduct, was such as alarmed Mr. W. and his family. The prisoners from their appearance are between 20 and 30 years of age, and Henry, in particular, bears the looks of a villain, and is some years the senoir of Sneed. We are informed that each of the prisoners has a wife and children in Cocke County, Tennessee. The prisoners are said, upon good authority, to belong to a band of villains, of about 20 or 30 in number, who make their head quarters in Cocke county, Tennessee, who sally forth in smaller companies, through the neighboring States, for purposes of swindling, robbery, and, if report be true, murder of such unsuspicious travellers as they may meet on the highways and houses of entertainment, and from whom they can obtain money and property. Although it is to be regretted that the lives of two fellow beings should fall a sacrifice for the offence committed; yet, such is the alarming progress of the outrages committed on lives and property of peaceable citizens by this desperate and lawless gang, that justice demands condign punishment of the prisoners.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Outrageous Conduct of the Bank of the U. States.—There can be no doubt that the Bank Monster is again in the field, not only unweakened by the conflicts through which he has passed, but ready like the Stork-King whom Jupiter sent in anger amongst the discontented frogs, to gobble up the people by hundreds, and swallow up all our liberties, "by way of an anchovy." The Globe has discovered that Judge White—the incorruptible, the pure, the high-minded, the early, constant, fast, unwavering—through-thick-and-thin friend of "our venerated President," is the Bank candidate—aye, gentle reader! *the* Bank candidate! As Judge White has always, and on all occasions, and under all circumstances, been opposed to the Bank, it shows not only a renewed, but a wonderfully increased, power, on the part of the monster, at this late day, to have corrupted *such* a man. But such is the fact, beyond all doubt, according to the Globe; and think you that Gen. Jackson would let his own oracle tell a lie? Not he, indeed! But we are not left in the dark, or to conjecture, upon this subject The proof is open—clear—palpable—and plain as the nose on Bardolph's face. It is most conclusive, likewise,—coming directly to the point. We have read it all in the Globe, and will here give it, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, and standing forth in naked and astounding truth. Listen, then, O ye abused and insulted, and monster-ridden people—Judge White, a few years since, married a wife—a very fine woman, too, as all presidential wives should be. This lady had been married before, to a gentleman by the name of Peyton, and by whom she had a daughter In process of time, this daughter got married—than which nothing could be more natural—as her mother had done before her,—and as she did afterwards also. Now this Miss Peyton chose for her husband a gentleman by the name of Jaudon. Being a man of education and financial abilities, Mr Jaudon was some years afterwards appointed cashier of the Bank of the United States. Now, it is in evidence that Mr. Jaudon was in Washington, last winter, on a visit to his wife's mother. And it need not be added, that during the same winter that the cashier of the Bank thus visited his near relative, Judge White was nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States by the Legislature of Alabama. Here the Globe rests the case, and so do we. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more clear, than the corruption of the Bank in this matter, excepting the collusion between Gov. Poindexter and Lawrence in the matter of the attempted assasination.

Gambling Houses.—A New York paper says—"From information received through different sources, we can safely state the number of gambling houses in the city to be more than two hundred!—the owners of more than fifty of which keep agents constantly employed to procure customers." The 'customers' referred to are, we presume, strangers in the city, country merchants, young clerks and others, who, inexperienced and unsuspecting, are drawn into these dens of iniquity, stripped of their money and sent forth, desperate and reckless, to a course of madness and crime. It may be readily imagined how many victims the corps of "agents," can collect in a city like N. York. Thousands on thousands must be destroyed, annually. It is generally understood that the keepers of these gambling houses not only engage practiced panders to lure the unsuspecting into their toils, but in addition have recourse to every expedient calculated to deceive, blind and intoxicate their victims, and lead them step by step into vice until they awake, and find themselves irretrievably ruined. It is to be hoped that Philadelphia is not disgraced by an equal number of gambling houses; but we have reason to believe that the vice of gambling is much more extended than the mass of the public are aware. The establishments here are managed with more privacy, and therefore with more efficiency than in New York.—*Phil. Gazette.*

A valuable Crop.—It is stated that the Sugar made on Gen. Wade Hampton's plantations, the last year, amounted to 1700 hogsheads, which was sold at the plantations at 7 cents per lb.—producing about 120,000 dollars.

From the Rochester Democrat.

OFFICE HOLDER'S CONVENTION—"DELEGATES FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE."

The arrangements for the intended fraud and bold farce of the Office Holders' Convention, are in this State, and to a considerable extent in the other States, affording any field for the operation, now completed. This Convention has been spoken of by some as "the *Office Holders'* Convention;" by others, the *President of the U. States* among them, as a body composed of "delegates fresh from the people." Let us see which is right.

On looking over the report of the Convention of this State held at Albany on the ninth instant, as published in the Argus and Globe, and on recurring to the list of Post Masters, and the lists of other officers in Williams' Register, we find that that body contained,

Eighteen Postmasters.
Thirteen Judges of Courts!!!
Seven Masters in Chancery.
Three Examiners in Chancery.
Three Sheriffs.
Two Surrogates.
One State Prison Superintendent.
The State Comptroller.

It also contained members of both branches of the State Legislature.

We find that that body appointed a committee of one from each Congressional District to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, on which committee we find the names of

Twelve Postmasters.
Two Judges of the Courts.
Two Masters in Chancery.
Two Examiners in Chancery.
One Surrogate.
One State Prison Superintendent.
With a number of Members of the Legislature.

The list of delegates selected by this committee, we find to embrace

FIVE POSTMASTERS.
FIVE JUDGES OF THE COURTS.
TWO COUNTY CLERKS.
FOUR MASTERS IN CHANCERY.
ONE EXAMINER IN CHANCERY.
ONE SHERIFF.
ONE UNITED STATES' SENATOR.
ONE CANAL COMMISSIONER.
With members of the State Legislature, enough to make up a majority of the whole.

THE LATE RUMOR.—The pretended news of the dissolution of the French Chambers, which reached us the other day from St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, turns out to have been a broad hoax. A brig called the "St. Mungo," arrived at St. Andrews, on the 12th of April, in a short passage, having left London March 22d, and arrived in 21 days. She was only 11 days from land to land. Her intelligence is not so late by two days as advices before received, via New York. She brought no rumors from the French Chamber. The handbill was a sheer fabrication, got up (says the Boston Centinel) "we know not where, but sent from 'down east,' either as a poor specimen of wit, or for speculating purposes. It appears (adds the Centinel) to have damped the ardour of speculators as far as we have heard of its progress southward. It probably had the effect to turn the spring tide of the Canton speculation, a little sooner than it would otherwise have been turned. We learn that yesterday, the shares were sold for $125. Some offered at auction, were withdrawn. A few days ago, they sold readily for $225 a share."—*Nat. Int.*

FRUITS OF THE TRADES' UNION—Yesterday at the City Hotel, a public sale of imported French Furniture was advertised. A numerous company assembled and active competition was going on, when it was discovered that many of the handsomest articles, were cut, scratched, or otherwise damaged. Rich tapestry sofa and chair covers were cut with knives in every direction—highly varnished and carefully finished bureaus, were scratched and mutilated; and it was at once evident, that this outrageous destruction of private property was deliberate and systematic. Investigation immediately pointed out the perpetrators in a number of journeymen cabinet-makers and apprentices, who having recently struck for wages, were determined that no furniture from abroad should be sold in New York. This determination they openly avowed, and even questioned—in a tongue not of this land,—for they were for the most part foreigners, and many of them Germans—the *right* of American citizens to import furniture from abroad.—*New York American.*

The Virginia Wheat Crop.—The Wheat crop as far as we can learn was never more unpromising in this and the adjoining counties than it is at present. Many fields have scarcely a sign of vegetation—the wheat having been effectually killed by the severity of the winter. Others have partially revived, which looked equally unpromising a few weeks ago, and there are few which can be called really good. It appears to be the general opinion that the crop of this county will hardly be more than sufficient to supply the home demand.—*Staunton Spectator.*

The small grain in this county is remarkably unpromising. Some of our oldest farmers say, that they never knew it to look so bad at this season of the year.

Lexington Union.

The small grain crop in this county is more unpromising than it has been for many years. Some of the fields have been ploughed up and seeded in Oats—many others look almost perfectly barren, the grain having been killed by the severity of the frost.

Fincastle Democrat.

From the New York papers of Thursday.

The brig Helen Mar, from Tampico, for this port, with a cargo of jalap, fustic, &c., and 109,000 dollars in specie, consigned to E. K. Collins, was totally lost on the 22d March, on the Washerwoman's shoal, Key Sal Bank, the crew saved, with what they had on, the vessel sinking immediately. Three of the crew, named Henry Hillman, Francis Dillon, and Wm. Jacobson, were left on the key. The captain came passenger in the brig Speed from Havana. The vessel is insured at Philadelphia, the cargo, principally, we presume, in New York.

From the Raleigh Register.

Van Buren Meeting in Mecklenburg—An imposing account is going the rounds of the Van Buren prints, of a meeting recently held in this county, to appoint Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Richmond Enquirer, by way of investing the meeting with greater consequence, has much to say of the Revolutionary character of "old Mecklenburg," and quotes the toast given at the Mangum Dinner, in honor of the county, which according to Lord *Cornwallis*, was "the most rebellious in America." To show the true character of the gathering at Charlotte, and to illustrate how well our Administration friends understand the science of converting mole hills into mountains, on the most approved system of *humbug*, we subjoin an extract of a Letter just received from a gentleman in that village, if it be respectful to term it so, now that they are about to have a Branch of the Mint established there:

"*Charlotte, April* 20, 1835.

"I feel it my duty to give you a brief history of a Van Buren meeting held in this place on the 18th inst. and I shall be careful to state nothing but facts.

"A notice had previously appeared in the paper printed here, that a meeting of the "Democratic party" would take place on the 2d day of April.—The day came, and lo and behold! a few of the leaders made their appearance, but no meeting took place. The Bell-weather found that his party would not come up to the "rack, fodder or no fodder," and wisely concluded to call off the dogs and prepare for another chase. They again therefore published a second notice, calling a meeting on the 18th of April, having thus allowed a little longer time for *drill* and *exercise*. The important day arrived, and after having had their meeting published for some weeks, what number, think you, could they muster? Just 44 persons, all told—notwithstanding all the exertions of —— and ——. These personages went so far as to go out into the middle of the Street and beguile men into the Court House under false pretences, and asking them *in a low tone of voice*—"Are you not a *Jackson* man?" In this way, they got up their meeting of 44 in number, some of whom being asked, when they came out, what Mr Mangum had done that he should be disgraced, replied that "they did not know who Mr. Mangum was, nor what he had done." This shows, Messrs. Editors, how the *leaders* gull the *people*. But the ballot box will show the healthy state of old Mecklenburg Judge *White* will get the vote of the county, beyond a doubt. I enclose you a notice of a meeting to take place here on the 21st of May, at which we shall in all probability, make a nomination both for the Presidency and Vice Presidency."

Convention Delegates.—We need not say, with how much pleasure, we publish the following extract of a letter from an esteemed Correspondent in Orange county:

"You will, I doubt not, be pleased to learn that the people are in motion! A meeting of the Citizens of Orange was held on Saturday, the 25th day of April, at Red Mountain, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this county in Convention. This collection of the voters embodied much of the intelligence and worth of this end of the county—and the meeting was organized by placing Nathaniel Harris, Esq. in the Chair

Red Mountain being in the neighborhood of Judge Mangum, he, like a good and true man, was found in the ranks of the people, willing to counsel and to aid in good works. The meeting was addressed by him; and without stopping to discuss any part of the proposed amendments to our State Constitution, he urged the people, in their choice of Delegates, to disregard both personal and political partialties or prejudices—to imitate the pride and example of Virgima, when she went into Convention, by calling out our men of strong heads and sound hearts, and concluded his remarks by nominating two gentlemen every way worthy the confidence of the people of Orange—long and well known to the people of N. Carolina—*Thomas Ruffin* and *Frederick Nash*, Esqs

This nomination was accepted and confirmed without a dissenting voice!

I do not know that these gentlemen have yet been informed of their nomination They cannot, I am sure, refuse the call, made as it is —*Ral. Reg.*

A thing to thank God on!

SHAKSPEARE.

We are informed in a late number of the Standard, that the new bank at Raleigh, is about to be selected "as a fiscal agent of the United States;" and that thanksgiving Journal thinks that all parties in the State should raise the *Io Pœan* to General Jackson's Government for this gracious liberality. If this were in truth such a mighty advantage to the Bank, what good would it do the great mass of the people of North Carolina? It might put a few dollars into the pockets of the rich stockholders: but who thanks the General for "*greasing the fat hogs*"? But all this is in my eye Betty Martin: the revenue collected in our State is so small, and the demand on it so large, that little or none of it can find its way into the Bank: it generally goes from the hands of the collector, to those of the public creditors. We are credibly informed that while the U. S. Bank at Fayetteville was in the discharge of this precious duty, *the government was almost always in arrears to the Bank.* This is the way that Jeremy Diddler patronized his friends: "Sam" says he "have you any such thing as a six pence about you."

Salisbury Watchman.

An officer of the Bank of the U. States arrived a few days since at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with orders from the Directors to close all further business at the Portsmouth branch, preparatory to its dissolution.

The Branch at the city of Washington lately received the same orders. At Fayetteville, N. C. the Branch bank commenced the process of winding up its business some time since.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

The orders to the Branch Bank in this city were, we understand, not exactly to close *all further business*, but so to order its affairs as to close its business within a year; a thing which, we apprehend, not only here, but at every branch of the Bank south or west of the main stem, will be easier said than done.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Col. Crockett tells a story of a new machine to make hats. A man walks into one end of it bareheaded with a musquash skin under his arm, and in 30 seconds he comes out at the other end with an elegant beaver hat on his head.

A Mobile correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, under date of March 31st, gives a most flattering picture of Alabama. He says:

"The talk is here about cotton, land and negroes. This season has been a golden harvest to the planters. Our friend ——'s income, for instance, will be $10,000 from cotton alone. He makes about 150 bales, say 500 lbs. to the bale, at 16 cents per lb. The effect of high prices, has been to raise the value of land and negroes. The first (prime) is selling at $25 an acre, and the last at $1000 each. Mobile is going ahead finely. Real estate has risen 150 per cent. within two years. 180,000 bales of cotton, worth 12,000,000 passes through this market—a pretty good export for a town of 6000 inhabitants. Building is going on in every direction, rents are high, and every thing just now, prosperous here.

The goodness of the Alabama lands, tempts the planters in the Carolinas and Georgia—but the rise in the price induces many to go still further. The consequence is, that while a tremendous emigration is setting out of the old states, only a part of it lingers in Alabama. In truth, Alabamians who wish to invest all their capital in negroes, and can spare nothing for lands, go to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. To this last land of promise, thousands are now wending their way. You have no idea of the extent of the emigration to and through Alabama. People are going by hundreds of thousands in a season. The river towns in Alabama are increasing astonishingly. 13 steamboats ply on Alabama. The captain of ours bought his last season for $12,000 and has cleared her. He is, however, very popular. We brought down what amounted in freight and passage to $1,700. He will carry up 3000, all this in 15 days.

Convention! Convention!—Democratic citizens of the third Congressional District, did it escape your memory that Tuesday last, the 28th ult., was the day appointed by the great Van Buren Edgecombe meeting for the holding of a Convention in this Town, to appoint a delegate to the caucus Convention to be held in Baltimore the 20th of May next? You certainly must have forgotten this very important matter, otherwise you would have complied with the noble recommendation of the Edgecombe meeting, and elected delegates to the Convention. Shame! Shame! that you should have neglected your interest on this all-important subject! What! not send delegates to the great democratic Convention on Tuesday last, when a 'portion' of the Simon Pures in Edgecombe called upon you to do so! Have you bartered away your republican privileges, and attached yourselves to "a combination of heterogeneous parties under the denomination of "Whigs!" What did possess you—why did you not send delegates to the great meeting! We, of Edgecombe, fulfilled to the letter our obligation: we sent three delegates to the democratic Convention in Washington, on Tuesday last; but when they arrived there, they went about looking for the Convention—but lo! it was no where to be found! Now this was not as it should have been: our royal master will be displeased with such sheer neglect—we fear you will forfeit his good will if he should get hold of this matter; we would advise, therefore, that the best way to act, democratic citizens, is to keep this thing a profound secret; let us make no further stir about it—otherwise the cat may be let out of the bag, and those plaguy troublesome fellows called "Whigs" will blow us sky high.

Washington Whig.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Valuable Paintings Recovered.—In the early part of this month, a very valuable gallery of paintings, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Blake, of Savannah, were placed for sale in a large building adjoining the theatre in that place. Several of them were soon afterwards stolen, but no trace could be obtained of the thief. A tall, genteel looking man, named Caius Claudius Croly, was, however, missed from Savannah at the time of the robbery, and it being suspected that he had stolen the paintings, and had come on to New York, information was forwarded to an agent here, and yesterday he ascertained that Croly reached here on the 23d with the paintings, and that he had deposited them for sale in Levy's auction store in Broadway, and received a deposite of $25 on them. He went to the Police Office, stated these facts to the magistrate, and he sent an officer to the place, who soon arrested Croly, and recovered forty or fifty of the paintings. Croly is committed for trial.

Transcript.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1835.

Sales of Real Estate.—The walls of the Athenæum and the ground upon which they stood, were sold yesterday at public auction—the former brought $2,500, and the latter, $18,500. A vacant square of ground, fronting on St. Paul and Courtland, near Franklin street, sold yesterday for $12,000. The purchaser intends to cover it with dwelling houses. The small lot on Market street, adjoining the corner of Calvert, has just been sold for $15,000, and a small house and lot on South Calvert street, a few doors from Market street, have been sold for $8,000, which a few years ago brought but $4,500. These sales, and others that are taking place every day, shows that property in Baltimore begins to move briskly.—*Pat.*

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have received from the author, and put to press, the second part of Geoffrey Crayon's Miscellany. As it treats of Abbottsford and Newstead Abbey, we may expect the most authentic and interesting details concerning Scott and Byron.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Complimentary.—One of the New York Senators lately called a brother Senator "a liar." The retort was, "you are a *drunken demagogue.*"

FROM THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A HOUSEKEEPER.

A STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

He reprimands, by glancing with his eye—
And she inflicts her soft reproach—a sigh.
That's all—and that's enough for man and wife;
Did you expect an Iliad of strife?
Why need invective to make error smart,
When looks and signs as deeply touch the heart?"

I must not omit to introduce at this period a department of my establishment which, though humble in itself, wrought important effects on my after happiness.

I carried with me from my mother's house a cat, which was so beautiful that I named her Fairy, in honour of the damsel who was changed to Grimalkin in the old romance. If I had a prejudice it was in favour of cats and against dogs; this was unfortunate, for soon after my marriage I was introduced to a mastiff of Edward's nearly as large as myself. I had often heard him speak of this dog, and praise the faithfulness with which he guarded the office. I was too busy in other interests to think much of Growler for some time. I only observed, that on his occasional visits (for the office was his head-quarters,) Fairy's back rose indignantly, and I felt mine disposed to mount too. At length, Growler finding the house so comfortable, came home at night with his master, and daringly laid his unwieldy form on the centre of the hearth-rug, while Fairy, routed from her luxurious station, stood upon her dignity, hissing and sputtering in one corner.

For a long period a single look from me would make Edward banish Growler from the room; but a present of a new office-dog from a friend completely established him at home, and my husband became accustomed to my *look* and Growler's presence. When he grew indifferent, my ire was roused. I affirmed, that of all created things dogs were the dirtiest,—that the house was filled with fleas,—that my visiters never could approach the fire,—that Growler ate us out of house and home,—and if he was to be indulged in tracking the Wilton carpet and painted floors, we had better live in a wigwam.

Edward sometimes gently excused his dog, sometimes defended him, and always turned him out of of doors. The animal, knowing he had an enemy in the cabinet, would sneak in with a coward look, his tail between his legs, but invariably succeeded in ensconcing himself on Fairy's rightful domain.

At length I became quite nervous about him. It seemed to me that he haunted me like a ghost. I was even jealous of Edward's caresses to him, and looked and spoke as no good wife should look or speak to her husband.

It is from permitting such trifles to gain the ascendancy over the mind that most connubial discord proceeds. We dwell on some little peculiarity in manner or taste opposed to our own, and jar the rich harp of domestic happiness until, one by one, every string is broken. I might have gone on in this foolish ingenuity in unhappiness, and perhaps have been among those whose matrimonial bands are chains, not garlands, had I not, when reading one Sabbath morning the fifth chapter of Ephesians, been struck with a sudden sense of my duty, as I met the words "and the wife see that she *reverence* her husband."

Oh, young and lovely bride, watch well the first moments when your will conflicts with his to whom God and society have given the control. Reverence his *wishes* even when you do not his *opinions*. Opportunities enough will arise for the expression of your independence, to which he will gladly accede, without a contest for trifles. The beautiful independence that soars over and conquers an irritable temper is higher than any other. So surely as you believe faults of temper are beneath prayer and self-examination, you are on dangerous ground; a fountain will spring up on your household hearth, of bitter and troubled waters.

When this conviction came over me, I threw myself on my knees, and prayed to God for a gentle, submissive temper. After long and earnest inquiry into my own heart, I left my chamber calm and happy. Edward was reading, and Growler stood beside him. I approached them softly, and patting the dog's head, said, "So, Growler, helping your master to read?" Edward looked at me inquiringly. I am sure my whole expression of face was changed; he drew me to him in silence, and gave me a token of regard he never bestowed on Growler. From that moment, though I might wince a little at his inroads on my neat housekeeping, I never gave the dog an angry word, and I taught Fairy to regard him as one of the lords of creation.

Growler's intelligence was remarkable, although it did not equal that of Sir Walter Scott's bull-dog terrier, Camp, who could perceive the meaning of words, and who understood an allusion to an offence he had committed against the baker, for which he had been punished. In whatever voice and tone it was mentioned, he would get up and retire into the darkest part of the room with an air of distress. But if you said, "The baker was not hurt after all," Camp came forth from his hiding-place, capered, barked and rejoiced. Growler, however, had many of those properties of observation which raise the canine race so high in the affections of man.

When Edward made his forenoon *sortie* from the office to look at his sleeping boy, Growler always accompanied him, and rested his forepaws on the head of the cradle. As the babe grew older, he loved to try experiments upon the dog's sagacity and the child's courage.

Sometimes Fred was put into a basket, and Growler drew him carefully about the room with a string between his teeth; as the boy advanced in strength, he was seated on the dog's back with a whip in his hand. When my attachment to Growler increased, new experiments were made, particularly after the birth of Martha. She was an exquisite little infant, and it seemed to us that the dog was more gentle and tender in his movements with her than with Frederick. When two months old, Edward sometimes arranged a shawl carefully about her, tied it strongly, and putting the knot between the dog's teeth, sent her across the room to me.—No mother ever carried a child more skilfully. Of course all these associations attached him to the infant, and after a while he deserted the rug, where Fairy again established herself, and laid himself down to sleep by the infant's cradle.

There is nothing more picturesque than the image of an infant and a large dog. Every one has felt it. The little plump hand looks smaller and whiter in his rough hair, and the round dimpled cheek rests on his shaggy coat—like a flower on a rock.

Edward and I and Frederick rode one afternoon to Roxbury to take tea with a friend. Our *woman in the kitchen* wished to pass the night with a sick person after the evening lecture, and I felt no hesitation in leaving Martha to Polly's care. We were prevented, by an accidental delay, from returning until ten o'clock. The ride over the *neck*, although it was fine sleighing, appeared uncommonly long, for I had never been so far and so long from my infant. The wind was sharp and frosty, but my attention was beguiled by sheltering Frederick with my furs, who soon fell asleep, singing his own little lullaby. As we entered the *Square* we perceived that the neighbouring houses were closed for the night, and no light visible, but a universal brilliancy through the crevices of our parlour-shutters.—Our hearts misgave us. I uttered an involuntary cry, and Edward said, that "a common fire light could not produce such an effect." He urged his horse,—we reached the house,—I sprang from the sleigh to the door. It was fastened. We knocked with violence. There was no answer. We looked through a small aperture, and both screamed in agony "fire."

In vain Edward attempted to wrench the bolt or burst the door, that horrible light still gleaming on us. We flew to the side-door, and I then recollected that a window was usually left open in that quarter, in a room which communicated with the parlour, for the smoke to escape when the wind prevailed in the quarter it had done this day. The window was open, and as Edward threw down logs that we might reach it, we heard a wilder howl. We mounted the logs, and could just raise our heads to the window. Oh, heavens! what were our emotions, as we saw Growler with his fore-paws stationed on the window, holding Martha safely with her night dress between his teeth, ready to spring at the last extremity, and suspecting the little cherub so carefully that she thought it but one of his accustomed gambols! With a little effort Edward reached the child, and Growler springing to the ground, fawned and grovelled at our feet.

Edward alarmed the neighborhood and entered the window. Poor Polly had fainted in the entry from the close atmosphere and excess of terror. She could give no account of the origin of the fire unless she had dropped a spark on the window curtain. The moment a blaze appeared she endeavored to extinguish it; "but," said she, "the flames ran like wild-fire; and when I found I could do nothing I snatched Martha from the cradle, and ran out the entry to go out by the back door; after that I recollect nothing."

With prodigious efforts the house was saved though with a great loss of furniture. But what were pecuniary losses that night to us? We were sheltered by a hospitable neighbour, our little cherub was clasped in our arms, amid smiles and tears; and Growler, our good Growler, with a whimpering dream, lay sleeping at our feet.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 4.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the British ship *Arkwright*, from Aberdeen, and the American ship *Josephine*, from Belfast, dates of 30th March from Aberdeen and Belfast, and 28th from London, are received.

Nothing of much interest had occurred in Parliament—though, upon one or two incidental and immaterial questions in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel had been left in a minority.

It is reported, this evening, we know not on what authority, that it is Sir Robert Peel's intention immediately to resign.

London Courier, 27th.

Late from France.—By the *Silvie de Grasse*, we have our Paris papers to the 30th March inclusive, and devote our whole time and space to a translation of the discussion, on presenting the report on our treaty, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 28th, Saturday.

M. Dumon, as Chairman of the Committee, read the report, which was a detailed analysis of the ground on which the 25,000,000 had been stipulated. It concluded with a bill for the appropriation.

The Committee propose the adoption of the law with the following amendments:—

ART. 1. The Minister of Finance is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st and 2d articles of the treaty signed 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the U. States, the ratification of which was exchanged at Washington, 2d Feb., 1832, and according to which a sum of 25,000,000 is to be paid by France.

ART. 2. The sum of 1,500,000 which the government of the United States have engaged to pay in ten annual instalments, in order to satisfy the claims of France against either the treasury of the United States or any of its citizens, shall, as it is received, be carried to the credit of the budget.

ART. 3. Refers to the manner in which these latter claims, and the distribution of the money under them, shall be made.

ART. 4. The payments on account of the 25 millions, shall only be made in the event of the government of the U. States not having in any way violated the interests or dignity of France.

New York, May 5

By the packet ship *Columbus*, Capt. Cole from Liverpool, we have our London dates to, and including, 1st April.

The great debate in the House of Commons on Lord John Russell's resolution respecting the Church of Ireland, was in progress and had been continued by adjournment through two days, and was to be resumed on the 1st.

In regard to the decision of the question we can form no opinion; but the Times of 1st April, holds this language in relation to it:

In the meantime it is we believe, well ascertained, that whatever be the result of the division, Ministers will know their duty better than to be tricked by it into a resignation unnecessary in itself and disastrous to the country. They must have anticipated this very question when they accepted office, and have been prepared for its consequences. It will disgust the whole intelligence and high principle of the nation if on such a ground they resign.

The same paper, referring to Paris Journals of Monday, 30th March, (the same date as received here per *Silvie de Grasse*, says:

"We perceive with satisfaction that it is the prevalent opinion in Paris, that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt the conclusions of the report, and vote in favor of the grant of 25,000,000, whereby this long-pending and harrassing question may be set at rest, and the preservation of peace be maintained between France and the United States."

New York, May 6.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the *Poland*, packet ship from Havre, papers of the 10th ult., are received—and the intelligence they bring is every way interesting.

First of our own affairs. The discussion on the American indemnity had commenced. The speech of the Duke of *Fitzjames* is *balderdash* from beginning to end, and shows most palpably the weakness of the opposition to the law. The answer of the Minister of the Interior puts the question on the strong ground of justice; and explicitly states moreover, that the measure recommended, is a *Cabinet measure.* As such, strengthened as it was by the avowed support of many members, acting habitually against the cabinet, it could not fail of being carried. It is to be remarked moreover, that the minister refers in his speech to the refusal of the Senate, to grant the President unconditionally, the three millions proposed by the House; so that the closing proceedings of Congress, were known to the Chamber, before the discussion took place—and as there was nothing to follow after, which could affect the solution of

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Of English affairs we speak, we confess, without solicitude for the future. The ... and resignation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry, seem to us but the prelude of trouble to come in that country, of which the issue can hardly be for good. Who the successors of the late ministry were to be, was ascertained at the latest dates—though *Melbourne* is again talked of as Premier. But he is not equal to the crisis, and could not conduct the country through a single session of Parliament. Perhaps Lord Durham might; but it would only be by yielding to *radicalism* more, than even that anomalous creature, a Democratic Peer, could probably bring his mind to.

Meantime, agitation and uncertainty will prevail in England, and much of the property of the cautious, will probably seek safe investment in this country—a country, happily, which mis-government, however it may disgrace it, cannot ruin.

The death of the youthful husband, of the more youthful Queen of Portugal, is an event that strikes one with the sort of solemn personal interest and regret, always excited by the sudden and mysterious termination of a life eminently brilliant, and full of hope and promise. He died, it would seem, like General Washington, of the croup or quinsy, occasioned by taking cold—though, of course, owing to the suddenness of the death, the rumor went forth that he was poisoned.

Of the reported conflict between a Russian squadron and an English ship-of war, off the Dardanelles, there is no confirmation, and of course, therefore, as the dates by the Poland are so much later, it is to be put down, as unfounded.

Havre, 10th April.—The American frigate Constitution of 60 guns, Commodore Elliott, arrived yesterday from New York in our roads. This morning Com. Elliott landed for the purpose of travelling post to Paris, and receiving there the orders of Mr. Livingston.

The Constitution has been expected for some days. This frigate is employed as is well known for the purpose of carrying the American Ambassador back to New York. It is now very probable event that the vote of 25 millions will be rejected by the Chambers.

PARIS, April 10.—*Resignation of the English Cabinet.*—Sir R. Peel was on Tuesday again left in the minority on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russel for embodying in the Tithe Bill the appropriation principally recognized in the late motion on the Irish Church, the numbers being in favor of the resolution 285, against it 258—majority against Ministers, 27. The Right Hon. Gentleman had declared in the course of a most able speech, in opposition to the motion, that he could not consent to retain office if it carried, and consequently on Wednesday afternoon he placed his resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the King.

Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon de Leuchtenberg, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th March. He was the son of Eugene Beauharnois.

The letters from Havre mention an advance on cotton of 5 centimes per half kilm, with large sales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—March 27.

COTTON—Continuing the activity reported in our ..., the demand of this week has been exceedingly animated; and the prices of all descriptions have advanced, viz —¼ to ⅜d on Bahias and Pernams; ⅜ to ½d on Maranhams; ⅜d to ½d on Surats, and ¼d per lb. on American generally. The extent of the last two days' business has been more within the ordinary limits than during the early part of the week; but the market has kept very firm. 7,500 Americans, 650 Bahias, 350 Pernams, and 2,200 Surats have been apportioned to speculators: 1,259 Americans, and 1,400 Surats for export. The total sales are 35,290 bags, viz: 250 bales Sea Island, 19¾ a 36d; 100 Stained do 17¼ a 26d; 9230 Uplands, 9¼d a 11¼d; 4100 Alabams, 9⅝ a 12d; 11,790 New Orleans, 9d a 13d; 350 Pernams, 13½d a 15d; 2530 Maranhams, and Stained, 11⅛ a 14½d; 2540 Bahias, 11½d a 14d; 200 Egyptains 10⅝; 20 Barbados, 10¾d; 50 West India, 12⅝d; 120 Laguiras, 11⅝d; 4120 Surats, 8⅜d; 20 Smyrnas, 8¾d. Total, 35,280 bags. The imports are, United States, 10,058; Brazil, 175; West Indies, 75—total, 10,970 bags.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—April 5.

COTTON.—We have had only a moderate demand for Cotton since our last, and without change in prices; the extreme of last week for American cannot be so readily obtained this; long staple is selling at very full rates; the Sea Island at auction to-day went off with spirit at ⅛d to 1d per pound advance, and the Demararas at high prices. Speculators have taken 1,000 American, 500 Surat, and 50 Bahia; and exporters 900 Surat, and 850 Americans. There were forwarded into the country last month unsold, 2,300 American, 500 Bahia, and 200 Surat.

The import is 16,709 bags, and the sales are 2,460 bags.

From France.—The accounts by the *Sylvie de Grasse*, are altogether encouraging; we are disposed to say—decisive—of a favorable vote on our treaty.

Intelligent passengers by this ship, express the utmost confidence in such a result; and private letters, as well as the public papers, concur in this view.

The only obstacle pleaded even, is the language of Mr. Livingston's letters, so unjustifiably made public by this government; but as they had all been received in France, and the discussion of the law would not be had for a week or ten days, the effervescence of the first impression of resentment would have time to pass off—and all would be well.

New York American.

A Noble Sentiment.—"The more I am acquainted with Agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them: insomuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."—*Washington.*

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835.

It will be seen that the indiscreet promulgation here, last winter, of Mr. LIVINGSTON's correspondence with his Government, has, as was predicted, produced no little sensation on its reception in Paris, and that our Minister, finding, in consequence thereof, his residence in the French capitol rendered uncomfortable, was about to retire from France, and wait in Holland the course of events. The excitement, we hope, will be short-lived, and, although it may produce some little delay in the final action of the Chambers, the bill, we have little doubt, will be ultimately, and before long, passed. In the language of the Chairman of the French Committee, the feeling of indignation will not be permitted to stifle the dictate of justice. It is, however, truly unfortunate that Mr. LIVINGSTON should have been placed in so unpleasant a predicament as to feel obliged to absent himself from Paris, at so critical a juncture, as the presence of an able and conciliatory Minister could not fail to be instrumental in accelerating a favorable issue to the deliberations of the Chambers.

National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE GLOBE OF MAY 7.

Our private information from France is, that the Packet which was to leave on the 16th of April, will bring with it the good tidings of the passage of the law providing for the indemnity. The probability is, that the great majority anticipated will be somewhat diminished by the indiscreet publication of Mr. Livingston's correspondence by Congress, to which the President was bound to communicate it for its information, but which the Houses were by no means bound to publish to the world.

The *News* is good, as far as it goes. But here is a confession of *indiscretion* in a quarter in which we certainly did not look for so much candor. The *publication* of Mr. Livingston's correspondence, it is now admitted, was "indiscreet:" Mr. Livingston has no doubt given the Executive to understand as much. *Who* published it? Who broke the seal of privacy which ought to have protected it? The President himself, and his advisers. It was they, and not Congress, who *published* it. Congress did no more, after it was published by being sent to be read aloud to a thousand auditors, (some of whom were persons who could have caught and retained almost every word of it,) than order it to be printed, that Mr. Livingston might have fair play, and not be misunderstood or misrepresented. Did the President's advisers suppose, that, after being once poured out before the Public, the contents of that correspondence could be sealed up again, and kept for further use? They conceived of no such a folly. They knew they were spreading the Correspondence before the People: they intended it to operate upon the People as well as upon Congress: the two Houses of Congress paid to the President's Message no more than a decent respect, never omitted on such occasions, when they ordered the documents, publicly transmitted to them by him, to be *printed*, for their more particular information, after they had been thus published.

Nat. Intelligencer.

India Rubber.—There is not, probably, any production in the world converted to so many useful purposes as India Rubber. We have not, as yet, heard of its being used for enclosing boxes of valuable goods. The French silks, and other fine articles, with which so much pains are taken by shippers to prevent damage, would be perfectly safe from water, by using India Rubber cloth instead of a cover of canvass dipped in tar, &c. as is now the practice. A box of goods, thus enclosed, might be towed from Havre to New York safely. This being so, we shall soon see boxes of goods on our streets enclosed with India Rubber cloth, which, on being removed, can again be made use of for other valuable purposes.

It has just occurred to us that India Rubber bags would be very useful in wafting mails across rivers and creeks, in times of freshet, without detention. Bags should be provided and deposited on each side of the river, and when the seasons of high water are anticipated, ropes should be suspended across the stream, in sufficient numbers, and fastened at each end, to draw the mail across the stream. *N. Y. Gaz.*

[Why not at once have all the mail bags coated with India rubber, to protect their contents from rain, as well as rivers?

OBSERVER.]

The Michigan War.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of last Friday evening has this paragraph:

Important!—A gentleman in this city has just received a letter from Cleaveland, stating that Gen. Bell, of Sandusky, had called out a force of 500 men to march for Detroit, to rescue the Ohio Commissioners who had been taken to that city and imprisoned. "Now comes the tug of war."

From the Newport (R. I.) Herald of the Times.

TORY PATRIOTISM!!—Henry Bull, Esq., one of the leaders of Toryism in this town, made this monstrous declaration a few days ago in the presence of several persons—"*Gen. Jackson IS the Government—he ought to have ALL POWER; and I will support him as THE GOVERNMENT.—The United States Senate OUGHT TO BE PUT DOWN!! and Jackson would be JUSTIFIED in TURNING THEM OUT of Doors.*"

These are the sentiments of a man who claims to be a leader of "*The Democratic Republican Party.*"!!!

Pretty fair.—Yesterday, after the extravagant rise of stock, and the immense sales had taken place at the Board, it was suggested that their room was not half large enough to accommodate their numbers, and that a larger place must be procured. One of the gentlemen said he understood there were excellent accommodations that could be had at the "*Lunatic Asylum.*"

It appears by official documents, that within the last ten years the revenue of the State of Louisiana has been *doubled*, its population has been *trebled*, and its resources and commerce almost *quadrupled*.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1835.

The next Lecture before the Lyceum will be delivered this evening, by John D. Eccles, Esq., at early candle-light.

The amount received at the Fair of the Ladies' Working Missionary Society, in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, was about $400.

The Superior Court for this County has been in session during the past week, and finished its business yesterday,—Judge Seawell presiding. We do not learn that any case of public interest, either civil or criminal, has been tried.

Miss Fanny Kemble's Journal.—This book appears to have produced a prodigious excitement in the Northern Cities. With some few exceptions, the papers criticise it with great severity. We have copied the criticism of one, perhaps the most bitter, accompanied by copious extracts. Other extracts, which we have since seen, are much more creditable to the head and heart of the fair authoress.

Domestic Scenes.—We have made an extract on the preceding page from a very amusing and interesting little volume, entitled "Recollections of a Housekeeper," by Mrs. Clarissa Packard, widow of the late Judge Packard, of Massachusetts. It conveys a fine moral.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION,

TO BE ELECTED 21st MAY.

The time for electing Delegates to a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, being so near at hand, that individuals who are willing to represent this County in that body, can have no opportunity to declare such willingness in the usual way, (at Musters,) the undersigned, composing the Grand Jury, at the Spring Term of the Superior Court, would communicate to their fellow citizens the fact, that *John D. Toomer* and *Archibald McDiarmid* are willing to represent the County in Convention, if elected; and would respectfully recommend the above named persons as suitable Delegates from Cumberland County.

D. A. Davis,	*Alfred Goodman,*
Farq'd Smith,	*Duncan Ray,*
James Collins,	*Jas. Martine,*
John Geddie,	*Josiah Stephens,*
John B. Cameron,	*Hector McNeill,*
Duncan McMillan,	*Hect. Stewart,*
Michael McGary,	*Daniel Smith,*
Silas Douglass,	*Frederick Miller*

The Editors of the "Observer" and "Journal", are requested to publish the foregoing in their papers.

D. A. DAVIS,
In behalf of the Grand Jury.

At a Convention of Delegates from each Captain's District in the County of Anson, a few days ago, Joseph White and William A. Morris, Esqs., were nominated as suitable candidates to represent that County in the Convention.

Joseph A. Hill, Owen Holmes, and W. H. Marsteller have been nominated in New Hanover County for the Convention.

Gov. Owen and Col. Samuel Andres have been nominated in Bladen County.

Candidates for Convention.—At a muster at Busbee's Store, on Saturday last, about 80 voters being present, WESTON R. GALES, Esq. and Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON were almost unanimously nominated as suitable persons to represent this county in the State Convention.—*Raleigh Star.*

Rowan.—Charles Fisher, John Giles; and we learn through a private channel, that Richmond M. Pearson will also be run.

Orange.—Judges Ruffin and Nash.

Granville.—Rev. Willis Harris, Josiah Crudup and Robert B. Gilliam, Esq. and Col. Wm. S. McClanahan.

Randolph.—Gen. Alexander Gray and Col. Benjamin Elliott.

The Raleigh Standard.—The Editor of this paper fears that *our* "sweet temper" is too much disturbed to "argufy" the currency question with him. From what does he judge? Certainly from nothing that we have written on the subject. For upon looking carefully at what we have said, we can find nothing at all indicative of loss of temper.—But perhaps he has another test. He feels, perhaps, that it is enough to sour the sweetest temper to find the ignorant people and the violent partisans worked upon by such slang as "*rag currency*," "Jackson and hard money," "whiggery," "panic whigs," "bank whigs," "panic senators," "would-be lordlings," and such like. Truly, if we had not the "sweetest temper" in the world, it would be impossible to preserve its composure, under such an incessant infliction of *words.*—The Editor may rest assured, however, that we have no feeling akin to *anger*, towards him or his paper.

The Editor is mistaken in supposing that we had any desire to engage in a discussion, with him, of the relative merits of a paper or a specie currency. We had no thought of attempting to "enlighten the world" on that subject, and lay no claim to any part of the "folly and absurdity" of that idea. A simple question which we asked him, and which he seems to have construed into such a desire, he has not thought proper to answer at all.

What shall we say of the Editor's reasons for preferring a gold currency? We will do him the justice to state them in his own words:

"The Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was lately robbed of a considerable amount of its bills: After calling in all they had issued of the denominations stolen, the bank gave notice that they would not redeem the balance, which, being genuine bills, and the bank in good credit, had circulated throughout the community, thus falling into the hands of poor people, a dead loss to them,—which they had received for their hard earnings, knowing them to be genuine, and thinking there was no risk, as the bank had theretofore redeemed all its promises. Now, suppose the rogues had stolen hard money in place of paper, from the bank: Would the honest people who received it for their labor, have been the losers? No. This is a hard case; and no wonder these Jersians have abandoned whiggery and *rag currency*, and now cling to *Jackson* and *hard money.*

Again, to come nearer home: Some 20 years gone by, or more, the Bank of Cape Fear issued a large amount of small bills, which were sent to pay off the North Carolina troops in the Creek Nation. Well, some fifty or sixty thousand dollars of those bills have never returned to the bank, and never will: Here then is a heavy loss to the community, falling principally on the poorer classes, who are least able to bear it,—and a great gain to the bank, which ought not to wish to make money by thus grinding the face of poverty. Suppose the troops had been paid off in gold and silver, would this heavy loss have fallen on the people? Nothing of it.

Now in regard to the first case: Is there any one so stupid as to believe, that a bank could avoid the payment of one of its own notes when the holder had come into possession of it in good faith? We suspect that the whole story is not told in the Standard; for as it there stated it is supremely ridiculous.

The second case is not less ridiculous, whilst it is certain that it is greatly exaggerated. The Cape Fear Bank was guilty of the heinous offence of loaning to the government, at a gloomy period of the war of 1812, a sum of either fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. The money was not sent by the bank to the Indian nation, as one would infer from reading the Standard; but was received by a Paymaster in the Army, and by him so disposed of. In this patriotic step, the worthy men who then managed that Institution, supposed that they were aiding the Republican party to prosecute successfully a war in which they had engaged in defiance of the Federalists. They little expected to be denounced by the new fashioned Republicans of the present day. It suits the purposes of the Standard to represent the amount as being made up of small bills. Whether they were so or not we are unable to say; but instead of fifty or sixty thousand dollars not having been returned to the Bank, the highest estimate ever made of all lost notes, from all causes, during an existence and extensive circulation for 29 years, is only $50,000.

The Editor seems to think that gold and silver cannot be lost, as well as his "tattered rags." Perhaps he has not seen an account of the loss of the brig Helen Mar, only a few weeks ago, with $109,000 of specie on board. Or perhaps it did not suit his purpose to insert it in the Standard.

But the Editor has made one discovery for which we must not fail to give him due credit. Look to it all ye Banks! when a man loses one of your "tattered rags," you are guilty of the monstrous sin of "grinding his face!" This is a purely original idea, for we doubt whether even Mr. Benton, who, according to the Standard, "knows more on the subject than any other member of Congress," ever dreamed of it. But doubtless he will avail himself of the bright idea, and we shall expect to see a scire facias issued against the U. S. Bank at the next session of Congress, charging it with divers assaults and batteries, in "grinding the faces" of all the poor people whom it has had the horrible atrocity to suffer to lose one of its notes.

The Standard rightly charges us with denying to Mr. Benton "all credit for reforming the currency of the country." The currency has not needed reforming for the last eight years, and previous to that time we never heard that Mr. Benton had laboured on that subject. We have no doubt that he and his party will, in the course of a few years, produce that kind of reform for which the present administration has become notorious; a reform from good to bad; a sort of crab-movement; an advance backwards. We certainly had no intention of paying him a compliment, and cannot yet perceive *how* we did so, by pronouncing his gold bill a humbug. But perhaps those who can understand and appreciate such logic as the following will be able to see through it:

"The Observer has, although unconsciously, paid a high compliment to Col Benton and the other friends of the measure, in denouncing the *gold bill* as a "humbug;" since four-fifths of the *people* of the U States, will cling to it in preference to any *bank*-bug that may rise up to supplant it."

Ordinations.—On Tuesday the 28th of April, in Trinity church, Portsmouth, Mr. Cameron F. McRae was admitted by the Rt. Rev. Bp. Moore to the order of Deacons. Sermon by Bp. Meade. Candidate presented by Rev. J. H. Wingfield.

On Thursday the 30th April, in Christ church, Smithfield, Isle of Wight, Va. Mr. Harvey Stanley was ordained Deacon by Bishop Moore. Sermon by Bishop Meade. Candidate presented by Rev. William D. Cairns of N. C.

Both these candidates were from North Carolina, and were ordained by the Bishop of Virginia, at the request of the Bishop and Standing Committee of North Carolina.

Southern Churchman.

BISHOP IVES.—It may be interesting to the numerous friends of Bishop Ives, in this Diocese, to learn that, in consequence of the continued delicate state of his health, a sea voyage has been deemed expedient. He sailed for Liverpool, on the 17th ult. in the Packet ship North America. We perceive that Dr. Delaney is a fellow passenger, also carried abroad by feeble health.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

To the Republican party in the United States.

Fellow-Citizens,—Permit me to suggest whether if Gen. Jackson would only take on himself another responsibility, and directly and distinctly nominate Mr. Van Buren his successor to the Presidency, would it not be saving a deal of trouble, labor and expense, to that portion of our party who are going all the way to Baltimore merely to make the said nomination themselves? A hint to the wise is enough.

A REPUBLICAN.

FROM THE GLOBE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WILLAM T. BARRY, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

AMOS KENDALL, to be Postmaster General.

J. C. PICKETT, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

MICHAEL MAHON to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 1, 1835.

There are some things too grave to be made a jest of. It is evident, however, that our witty friend at New York thinks he is perpetrating a joke when he is alluding to a very serious matter, in the following squib:

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

The New Cabinet.—As it now becomes necessary to watch the Court calendar, and keep the People advised of His Majesty's appointments, the new Cabinet now consists of

Amos Kendall, P. M. General and *Premier*, of N. H

Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General.

Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, of N. H.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, of N. H.

John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

Right Hon Privy Councillors.—Francis P. Blair, Reuben M. Whitney, Barnabas Bates, and Thomas Ritchie, Esquires. The two latter are corresponding members of the Cabinet.

Loaves and Fishes—Charles R. Ramsay, formerly Editor of the *Constitutionalist*, in this City, is now editing a Van Buren Paper, in Cincinnati. When Mr. Ramsay left this place, Major Barry gave him a Clerkship in the Post Office Department. The Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle states that his name is still on the book as Clerk, and that he will no doubt receive pay for some indefinite period.—*Ral. Reg.*

Measles.—This distressing complaint is now so prevalent in this City, that there is hardly a family, in which it has not made its appearance. The type of the disease however, is mild in its character, and so far as our knowledge extends, there has been but one death.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Mangum Dinner seems still to disturb the composure of some of our cotemporaries, in a remarkable degree. They swear that the honorable Senator is politically defunct, and yet, they never cease their abuse of him. They resemble *Fallstaff* over the body of the dead *Percy*—"A plague upon this Percy, I am afraid of him, *though he be dead!*"—*Ral. Reg.*

Bank of the State.—We learn that the Bank of the State in this city, has accepted the modified terms offered by the Secretary of the Treasury; and is now one of the Banks to receive the Deposites of the U. States.

Raleigh Standard.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Full returns have not been received from every district, but enough is known to show that the elections have resulted decidedly in favor of the Administration party. Whether, however, they are decisive of the sense of the State in reference to Mr. Van Buren and Judge White, is another question.

In the Congressional representation there have been seven ascertained changes in favor of the Administration; that is, seven White men have been defeated; but some of their successors have also declared for White—how many we know not. The Virginia papers will shortly give us full information on the subject. In one District an Administration man (Mr. Chinn) has been beaten by a Whig, (Mr. Taliaferro,) a former member. Messrs. *Loyall, Robertson, Mason, Patton, Beale, Mercer, McComas, Wise*, and (we believe) *Mr. Claiborne*, have been re-elected.

The Richmond Compiler of Saturday gives a list of 104 (out of 134) of the newly elected Delegates, of whom it classes 55 as Administration, and 49 White and Whig.

Grand Aerial Voyage from the Ohio to the Atlantic.—We find the following announciation in the Cincinnati papers. Mr. Clayton has signally revived the flagging interest of the public in Balloon ascensions:

The Aerial Ship, or Star of the West, which lately made a voyage from Cincinnati to the Alleghany Mountains, 350 miles, in 9½ hours, will take her departure from Cincinnati, about the middle of May, and, if the wind permit, proceed to the Atlantic Ocean.

R. Clayton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made several alterations in his Aerial Machine, which will enable him to continue in the atmosphere a greater length of time than he continued on his last voyage, and that he is desirous of making a voyage, if the wind be favorable, from this city to the Atlantic Ocean.

R. C. will be supplied with a Mail Bag, containing the Newspapers of the day, and a number of letters for the East.

He will take his departure from an Amphitheatre on Court Street, between Race and Elm Street, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Due notice of the day of ascension will be given.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2.

Balloon Ascension.—Mr. Wise, a cabinet maker, of this city, yesterday afternoon made a balloon ascension from a lot at the corner of Ninth and Green Streets. The balloon is one of the largest ever made in this country.—It was made by Wr. Wise, himself, and its materials instead of being silk, were coarse muslin, prepared for the purpose and rendered impervious. After inflating the balloon, at precisely four o'clock, the cords were cut, and the balloon freed for its aerial flight. It manifested however no disposition to leave the earth, and after rising very slowly, descended again about 100 yards from the inclosure. We understand that a number of ruffians started at this moment to destroy the balloon; but Mr. Wise throwing out his ballast, and even disburthening himself of his shoes, coat, vest, and hat, to lighten the balloon, it reascended rapidly and majestically to a great height, and remained for at least half an hour suspended over the city. At length, encountering a current of air, it passed over the city to the north-east, and was, after a considerable time, lost in the distance. Mr. Wise remained in the air for several hours, but did not travel far in consequence of the absence of wind. He alighted in safety some miles from Camden, and returned, with his balloon, to the city in the evening.

Novel Rail Road.—It is stated in the English papers that one part of the London and Greenwich Rail Road will go over *three thousand arches*, and it is intended to make these arches to serve the purposes of cottages, and that they shall be inhabited. This is certainly a novelty, and one of an agreeable character, that carriages full of passengers and goods will *go over the tops of human habitations* at great speed, with the most perfect security and convenience to all parties. To get clear of all smoke arising out of these residences of men and women, which would be a great annoyance on the rail road, the apartments or arches will be warmed by gas stoves, which will yield light and heat, and without impregnating the atmosphere with any noxious impurity.

Steamboat Disaster.—The boiler of the steamboat Advocate, plying between Albany and Catskill, burst yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock while landing passengers at Coeyman's. From 15 to 20 of the passengers were severely scalded—several of them dangerously. The boat is a complete wreck.

On inquiring at the office of the *De Witt Clinton*, which brought down several of the passengers who escaped unhurt, we are informed that no deaths had occurred when they left. It is thought that it is impossible that some can recover. Negligence on the part of the Engineer is stated to have been the cause of the accident.—*N. Y. American.*

The Constituency of the Baltimore Convention.—A primary convention was held at Concord, N. H. on the 15th ult., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore. Ten towns were registered, and *five of the delegates were Postmasters.*

A LIST

Of General and Field Officers in the army of the United States, from North Carolina, who continued in service to the end of the war of the Revolution, or were deranged in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

Major General—Robert Howe.

Brig. General—Jethro Sumner.

Colonels—James Armstrong, Thomas Clarke, Selby Harvey, Gideon Lamb, Archibald Lytle, John Pattorn, James Thackston.

Lieut Colonels—John Armstrong, William Davidson, Hardy Murfree.

Majors—Reading Blount, Thomas Donohoe, George Doherty, Thomas Hogg, Griffith J. McRee John Nelson.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 30th ult., by the Rev'd John McIntyre, Mr. ABNER E. SMITH, of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY B. McKINNON daughter of Mr. Hector McKinnon.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 2, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Nott & Starr, J. McArn, E. J. Hale, C. P. Mallett, B. Beach, W. & J. Farmer, G. Hurlbutt, Yarbrough & Ray, E. B. Drake, Norman McKinnon, and J. W. Cochran, of this place; and for H. G. Lattimer, C. H. Williamson, J. Cowles, B. Utley, W. Strain, P. Adams, C. & Adams, J. Pope & Co., G. & Cowan, J. Byers, A. Cameron, F. J. Hill, and A. J. Hill, of the interior.

Also, on the 8th, Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., for E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, J. M. Dobbin, N. & H. P. Peck, G. W. McDonald, Sandford & Co., L. Brown, A. V. W. Howlett, D. Shaw, W. S. Latta, G. W. Ragland & Co., Wm. McIntyre, E. L. Winslow, and A. Campbell, of this place; and D. Brainard, R. H. Caison, E. M. Holt, J. Pope & Co., J. & R. Sloan, D. H. Cress, J. Long, Jr., Waugh & Co., J. Smith, J. Murphey, E. Stith & Co., F. Horn & Co., R. A. Burton, J. Covington, and S. Hargrave, of the interior.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 a 10. Beeswax 19 a 20. Coffee 12 a 14½. Cotton 16¾ a 17. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $5 50 a $6 00. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4¾. Molasses, 29 a 31. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Loaf 16 a 17 Salt 60. Wheat, $1 a 1 10. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4¾ a 5. Wool 16 a 29. Cotton Bagging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

New York, May 6.

THE MARKETS.—There was much excitement yesterday in the flour and corn Market.

Flour advanced another half dollar. Large sales, and contracts for delivery, were made for Western at $7, and the closing sales were 7½. Howard street rose to $7, and all other kinds in proportion. Rye sold at a 105, Corn at 90 and Oats at 60 cts bushel.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 9. 36-tf.

Barouche for Sale.

A Second hand BAROUCHE, in good order, having a Leather Top, calculated for one or two horses, and an excellent article, for sale low. Apply to C. P. Mallett, Esq. or

H. B BEATTY.
May 9, 1835. 36-2w.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th inst., (May.)

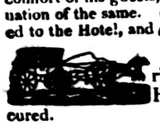
JAMES MEBANE, *Pres't.*
May 5th, 1835. 36-tm.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscribes of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

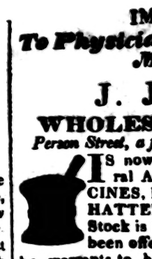
October 23, 1834 8tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf



JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 9, 1834.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:
5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ½ tierces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 bhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28 tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,

Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C P MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

New Books—Just Received.

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Frizzle Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems, the Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gummett's Log; Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family at Home; Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Princess of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Chalmer's Works; Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Wonderful and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Hume's History of England; Byron's Works; Rapelje's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Salmagundi; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleading; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

March 28, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 22d day of May next, there will be let out to the lowest bidder, in Carthage, Moore County, the building of a Brick COURT HOUSE, in that place. The Contractor furnishing all the necessary materials. The House to be fifty-six feet by forty-two; two story; the lower story to be ten feet between joints; the upper fourteen feet; the wall of the lower story to be twenty inches thick; the upper wall eighteen inches; the House divided below into four rooms and two passages; above into three rooms; the partition walls below to be of brick; above of wood; lathed and plastered; the House to be covered with Zinc. Further particulars and terms made known on the day.

CORNELIUS DOWD,
JOHN MORISON,
JOHN B. KELLY, } *Commissioners.*

Carthage, April 6, 1835. 32-t20thM.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. MUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received and are now opening their SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes, **Cotton & Wool Cards,**
Fur Hats, **Cotton Yarn,**
Rorum do, **Writing, Letter and**
Wool do, **Wrapping Paper,**
Leghorn & **Patent Medicines, &c.**
Palm leaf do,

ALSO,

12 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
40 do. Molasses,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
80 kegs Nails,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire, &c.

Which we offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance, for cash or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 14, 1835. 32-6w.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green **CLOTHS,**
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lustings
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silk, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Gingham,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, Bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs,
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlappa,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table cloths,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Kentucky Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticking of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is to be found in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL

April 17, 1835. 33tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835.

New Books and Stationary

THE Subscriber has just received a part of his Spring purchases of Books, and expects the remainder in a few days. They will make the Stock very large and valuable, comprising excellent works, in almost every branch of Literature. Country Merchants, Literary gentlemen, Teachers and Students, will find bargains.

E. J. HALE.

April 14, 1835.